THE FREEMAN is an Independent Weekly Newspaper which bravely tells the Truth without fear or favor. It is published in the interests of the Negro, and is Fearless in the Advocacy of his Rights.

THE FREEMAN.

A division of the Negro vote is essential to the ultimate solution of the Race Problem. : : It should divide, however, on questions which involve Principles.

VOL. I.—NO. 8. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888. TERMS: {$2.00 per Year. 5 Cents per Copy.

Public Library

INDIANAPOLIS SEP 8 1888 PUBLIC LIBRARY

DEDERT & SUDBROCK,

Formerly at 192 E. Wash. St., now open at their

New Stores.

158 - 160 E. Washington St., 4 doors E. Court House, New Mansur Block.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

Dress Goods, very handsome	5c	Double Fold Henrietta Cloth	at 25c	Towels	at 2½c
Wool Cashmeres, all colors	at 10c	Satin Moires	at 50c	Calicoes	at 2½c
Satine Brocades	at 12½c	Handsome Plaids	at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c	Bed Spreads	at 63c
An elegant line of Dress Goods	at 25, 35, 40, 45 and 50c	White Table Linens	at 12½c	Ladies' Fancy Hosiery, new styles	at 5, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25
		Crashes	at 2½c		

DEDERT & SUDBROCK,

158 and 160 East Washington St.

The September Trade.

The advent of cold weather and the opening of the Public Schools make it necessary for parents to look after the foot-gear of the children. Our stock is all in and we are ready with everything in the SHOE LINE for

Men, Women and Children

And it would be well to make your purchases early while we have all sizes and widths and a full stock. Remember the place:

BARNARD'S

OCCIDENTAL SHOE STORE,

Cor. Washington and Illinois Sts.

Robert Adams. J. A. Emrich

ADAMS & EMRICH,

Undertakers.

Funeral Directors and practical Embalmers. First-class attendance and low prices.

Telephone 174. Office & Warerooms, 45 N. Illinois St

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

P. LITTON & CO.,

Dealers in

FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS

New and Second-hand, on Weekly Payments.

Furniture Upholstering and Repairing.

66 North Illinois St. Goods called for and delivered.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

The World's Best

OVER 700 STYLES AND SIZES.

Whenever you see the above trade mark upon any Stove or Range, you may be sure that it is the best article of the kind that can be had for the price asked. Look for it, and insist upon having it shown you. Do not be deceived by imitations or by the representations of merchants who are interested in selling you something upon which they can make more money. "Garlands" are the standards of the World, and are certain to give you better satisfaction than the counterfeits.

GEO. E. FEENEY,

84 West Washington St.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Splnters fr the Race Log Hewn Out by The Freeman's News Gatherer---Pungent Paragraphs Pertaining to Our People.

72,502 colored people live in Washington, D. C.

Four colored girls are going to sing at the Minneapolis Exposition this year.

An ironing contest took place recently between two colored women of Augusta, Ga.

William J. Powel, the famous Philadelphia basso will soon go the West Indies.

The New York City Negro Democracy opened their new clubs rooms last week amid much enthusiasm.

Rev. J. H. Hector, of California, known as the "Black Knight." is stumping the country for Fisk and Brooks.

Miss Annie Hawley, of Portland, Me., will assist Prof. B. T. Washington at the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal School.

A colored man named Perry Wilkins, of Jacksonville, has invented a steam engine, though crude, runs very nicely.

General Salomon, the deposed president of the Haytian Republic, and his family were in New York last Friday.

Mrs. Carrie Wilson, a colored lady living in East Los Angeles, Cal., gave birth to four children last week, three boys and one girl.

B. W. Roberts, an Afro-American orator, of Minneapolis, will stump the twin cities for the Union Labor party's National ticket.

It is claimed by a literary authority that the prayer meeting scene in George W. William "Autocracy of Love" is taken almost bodily from Bulwer's "Ernest Maltravers."

There are but two colored papers in the country edited and controlled by women, the Virginia Lancet, Petersburg, Va., and The Ivy, Baltimore.

Six Afro-Americans employed as packers in the trunk factory of Liebman & Kaufman, at Atlanta, Ga., went out on strike because a white man was added to the force.

Hon. J. H. Dismukes, formerly of Georgia, but now of Nashville, has been elected Professor of Common Law in the Law Department of Central Tennessee College.

Mrs. Fanny Jackson Coppin the distinguished Philadelphia writer, has just returned from a trip to England, and was tendered a royal reception by her Quaker City admirers.

Hon. J. Allen Ross, of Jericho, Ky., secretary of the Negro Democratic National Committee, the former Mississippi orator, will be assigned to Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin.

At a convention of Afro-Americans in Montzuma, Ga., E. S. Richardson was nominated for the Legislature and Richard Hubert for the Senate from the Senatorial district of Marshalville.

Yeoman Fisher and Charles Schenck were arrested for stoning colored Democrats, Tuesday evening, in the 23d assembly district of New York, and were fined $10 each in the Harlem Court.

A joint discussion of the current issues takes place to-day at Cape Guardeau, Mo., between W. T. Scott, of the Cairo Gazette, Democrat, and Rev. Bird Wilkins, a Chicago preacher polititian.

Charles Godfrey, Boston's colored pugilist, was defeated in a fight of nineteen rounds by the Australian heavy weight and colored champion, Peter Jackson, near San Francisco, Cal., a few days.

Hon. J. Milton Turner will make a few speeches in Southern Illinois and will open in Cairo. He will also canvass New York and Indiana.

Rev. D. A. Graham, pastor of the A. M. E. Church at Flint, Mich., has written an article to the Center, the Prohibition organ of the State, in which he advises Afro-American voters to join the Prohibition party. He is done with the Republican party.

George Carroll alias "Jumbo," a gigantic Negro, who had been pursued by the officers of the law for blowing up with dynamite the store of J. C. Rummell, in Shippensburg, about three months ago, was captured August 29, in a mountain hut in Huntington county, where he had taken refuge. His trial takes place this month.

Mr. George T. Downing, one of the most distinguished citizens of Newport, R. I., is quite an antiquarian. He possesses some old documents, over a century old, also some very old crockery ware, and the bed upon which the late Massachusetts Senator, Charles Sumner, breathed his last. and many other articles of antiquity equally curius and interesting.

A colored Democratic Club was organized last week in Harrisburg, Pa., composed of sixteen members, nearly all former Republicans. Rev. J. R. Dangerfield, a recent convert, is one of the officers. Resolutions were adopted appealing to colored men to so divide their votes between the two great parties as will serve to advance their interest.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Opinions of Standard Negro Newspapers Upon the Problems of the Times.

"Sufferance the Badge of our Tribe."

The Republicans of Putnam county held their convention recently and as heretofore selected a ticket composed entirely of white men. Notwithstanding the expressed desire of many of the young colored delegates to place the name of a competent colored man upon the ticket, the effort was snowed under by the bitter opposition from the old colored delegates. Said they, "The time has not come yet when white men will cast their ballots for colored men to hold offices. We want to win this election and we can't do it if we put colored men upon the ticket. White men will not vote for them." Such is the logic of the old slave-time element. Until this element has passed away young colored men need not aspire to fill positions of honor and trust. Just think of a county whose Republican vote numbers twelve hundred and is conceded to be in the majority and a ticket is put in the field with not a single colored representative upon it.—Palatka (Fla.) Letter to New York Age.

We've Got the Same Kind Here.

W. O. Bowles, of Cleveland, O., refused to shave colored men in his barber shop, but now he is editor of a newspaper and asks the support of the colored people. How inconsistent.—State Capital.

It is Hard to Understand.

There is nothing more despicable among colored men than a species of contemptible, mean spirit of petty jealousy. In the lower ranks of colored society this feeling can be often attributed to ignorance, local prejudices and the like, but why men of acknowledged ability and recognized culture should descend to the depths of groveling meanness to cripple the aims of a rival is inexplicable.—Little Rock (Ark.) Sun.

Victory in the Air.

The colored Democrats of Indiana are making a good fight under the leadership of Mr. John T. Mahorney and Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indianapolis, Mr. Sheldon, of Evansville, and many others, good and true. Let the fur fly, boys. Victory is in the air, and we are bound to grab it on the home-stretch.—Afro-American.

Brother Horn "Kicking."

There is a rumor of a colored Democratic campaign paper being started here. We suspect that the white Demcrats would give more encouragement to that paper than the Republicans give this paper.—Chattanooga Justice.

He'll Not Be Found.

Wanted by Barnum as a curiosity—A Negro Republican who will claim that the Republicans have treated the black voters right.—Public Educator.

Giving Derrick Away.

The New York Republicans seem to regard Rev. William B. Derrick, the Negro preacher, as a good campaign orator. This is the same "reverend" (?) gentleman who stumped Virginia for the Democrats a few years ago. The colored people of Staunton know all about him. —Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The Negro's Democratic Friends.

John Durham says in the New York Age, "On no issue concerning the standing of the Negro to-day is there one white Democrat who may be pointed to as the Negro's champion." John is young in the cause and not posted. The Negro never had a truer friend or stronger champion than Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, General Palmer, of Illinois, George W. Julian, of Indiana, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, Salmon P. Chase and Horace Greely, when they died, were members of the Democratic party, and Charles Sumner was ill at ease in the Republican household.—Afro-American.

The Leading Hatter!

And FURNISHER,

P. J. Kelleher

P. J. KELLEHER,

- 23 -

West Washington St.

☞ Call for the Colored Salesman.

Douglas is a Great (?) Leader.

The Hon. Frederick Douglas committed a grevious error in writing a letter opposing Langston's nomination for Congress in Virginia. It is every man's right to aspire to places of honor and responsibility. Personal differences has led Mr. Douglas to do that which is beneath his dignity as a man of prominent characteristics.—Detroit Plaindealer (Rep.).

Has Serious Cause for Grievance.

The Afro-American has serious cause for grievance against the Republican party. Once parties were made to serve the people, now parties seem to think the people were made to serve them.—Plaindear (Rep.).

Is the Watchman now Satisfied?

The Freeman, a Negro Democratic journal published at Indianapolis, Ind., asks the following silly question in its last week's issue: "What has the Negro to protect? Why should he vote for high protection?" What fools ye mortals be! He has himself to protect and everything pertaining to his own interest. He should vote for the highest protection of his life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, because "self-preservation is the first law of nature." Brother Cooper, please explain now why should a Negro vote for free trade.—Memphis Watchman.

It is a very easy and convenient way to dispose of a question by calling it "silly," and this process is often mistaken for logic. But there is good sense in The Freeman's question. "Protection" means to enhance the value of the products of Northern skilled labor by preventing foreign competition. It is of great value to the Northern manufacturer and his laborers. But the colored man is barred out from the very factories, and cannot enter as a laborer into the very establishments he is asked to vote to protect. The Watchman's kind of protection is entirely a different matter, and has no bearing upon the tariff question. If the Negro derives no benefit from a protective tariff, which simply benefits industries from which he is debarred, why should he not be for free trade. Free trade of course is opposed to the interests of the Northern factories, but the Negro is neither stockholder, workman, nor otherwise interested therein. One and all, they are against him.—Little Rock (Ark) Sun.

THE MASTER AND THE REAPER.

The master called to his reapers;
"Make scythe and sickle keen,
And bring me the grain from the uplands,
And the grass from the meadows green,
And from off of the mist-clad marshes,
Where the salt waves fret and foam,
Ye shall gather the rustling sedges
To furnish the harvest home."

Then the laborers cried: "O master,
We will bring thee the yellow grain
That waves on the windy hillside,
And the tender grass from the plain;
But that which springs on the marshes
Is dry and harsh and thin,
Unlike the sweet field grasses,
So we will not gather it in."

But the master said: "O foolish!
For many a weary day,
Through storm and drought, ye have labored
For the grain and the fragrant hay.
The generous earth is fruitful,
And breezes of summer blow
Where these, in the sun and the dews of heaven,
Have ripened soft and slow.

"But out on the wide bleak marsh land
Hath never a plough been set,
And with rapine and rage of hungry waves
The shivering soil is wet.
There flower the pale green sedges,
And the tides that ebb and flow,
And the biting breath of the sea wind,
Is the only care they know.

"They have drunken of bitter waters,
Their food hath been sharp sea sand,
And yet they have yielded a harvest
Unto the master's hand.
So shall ye all, O reapers,
Honor them now the more,
And garner in gladness, with songs of praise,
The grass from the desolate shore."

--Harper's Magazine.

A PICTURE SONNET.

Wild thyme and clover blossoms wet with dew,
A gold-starred bank of grasses cool and sweet,
Whereby one lingers, while the fragrant heat
Of early summer steals his swift pulse through,
And fills his soul with visions, such as drew
The old-time poets from the rush and beat
That surged along the city's busy street,
And filled their songs with noble thoughts and true,
A shaded pool, whereon a murmuring tree
Casts a shadow; westward rising hills.
And in a hollow, one white lily, blown
By wandering winds that toss a droning bee
Beyon' the cup, whose snowy sweetness fills
His dream of that which man would call a throne.

Blaine's Washington House.

The very large and costly residence erected in Washington several years ago by Mr. James G. Blaine has not been a source of much enjoyment to its owner, as he has not lived in it, but leased it to Mr. Leiter, the retired millionaire dry goods merchant of Chicago, who came to Washington four years ago with his family. The political gossips declared that Mr. Blaine was afraid to accept so grand a residence while before the country as a Presidential candidate. Opinions differ as to how much money the Maine man has, but he is generally ranked as a millionaire. He was a poor editor when the Maine people sent him to the Legislature, and he was kept in politics right along until his defeat in 1884 for the Presidency, but he had an anchor to windward all the same, and made lots of money. His friends have always claimed that he made his money legitimately and his political opponents charged him with profiting at the expense of the people while in high official positions. This talk is dying out since Mr. Blaine is no longer even a remote possibility for the Presidency; but he may return to public life in some way, and Washington people are speculating already about the prospects of the Blaines taking up a residence there again and occupying their magnificent house that has been leased to the Leiters. Should Harrison and Morton, be elected, it is conceded that Mr. Blaine may be asked to take a place in the Cabinet, and that would mean, of course, his reinstatement in the Department of State. Others think that if Mr. Blaine ever again enters public life he will go back to the Senate. Senator Frye's term expires next month, and the Legislature to be chosen next fall will elect his successor. It is believed by some that if Harrison should become President, Blaine would like to be on the floor of the Senate in the capacity of leader of the administration party.

Tights to be Worn by Society Belles.

Philadelphia Press.

Tights, it is asserted, are the latest in underwear. The use of them by women in private life has so far established itself that inquiry shows that one or two of the largest dry goods houses are getting in especial consignments for the delectation of society belles. Tights as worn under gowns are almost invariably black, as being more chic and more Frenchy than others hues. They are put on precisely after the actress fashion, that is, drawn up from the feet and smoothed over the figure. What particular feminine fancy such a light under a bushel arrangement ministers to it would be hard telling. One woman who has adopted the fashion says that hers are light, cool, and comfortable, the best of garbs for hot weather. The decline of the bustle and return to straight draperies displaying the figure has something to do, probably, with the whim.

The Vehicles of the Future.

It has become quite common of late to estimate the future in the way of forecasting what inventions must occur. It has not so generally occurred to our prophets to tell us what civilization in its progressive movements will drop out. A recent writer suggests that we shall, in the next century, have very little use for horses. He supposes airships to be not only an achievement, but to be as common as wagons are now.

The farmer has then only to hitch a load to his airboat, and lift it clear of trees, and move straight to market. The effect of navigating the air will, however, be most marked on urban life. Cities will no longer be needed to any such extent as now. The airship, avoiding streets, can make a location in the country as desirable for a great store as one in a city. Will not also a vast amount of land now needed for highways be given over to tillage? Go ahead and give us the airship.

By Express.

Infatuated Youth (after a three hours' visit)—"Miss Maud, I must go."

Infatuated Maiden—"Well, Charlie, but you will call again soon, I hope."

Infatuated Youth—"I will be back in fifteen minutes."

THE FREEMAN.

THE FREEMAN is a newspaper in the interest of the colored race. It is published every Saturday at 18½ N. Penn. St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communications should be directed.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis as second class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year...$2.00
One copy, six months......................................$1.00
Invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising made known on application at the office.

A. E. Manning, State agent.

THE PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

If you are receiving The Freeman without having subscribed for it, you may know that some friend has paid for you. We want to place The Freeman in the home of every colored person who can read and we know of no better way of introducing it to you than by sending you a few sample copies. The Freeman is independent in politics and fearless in the advocacy of the rights of the Negro. It is the organ of no clique or faction, and gives the news without fear or favor. It has but one mission and that is to improve the industrial, the political, the religious and the social condition of the race.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Republicans are beginning to realize that they have made a mistake in nominating the cold and austere Gen. Hovey for Governor and are now in the position of the boy who went to the circus and won the white elephant—they don't know what to do with him. Aside from other considerations, his past record is exceedingly distasteful to the colored voters. He was a member of the constitutional convention, which drafted the Indiana constitution and voted for every black law contained in that document. He did not believe that a black man should be allowed to come into the State, much less to hold property here. The Negro was not allowed any voice in nominating him, but they will have a great deal to say on election day. In Congress his spread-eagle demagogism and pretended championship of the soldier fall flat and is denounced by his own partisans as visionary and impracticable. In happy comparsion with Gen. Hovey, we place Col. C. C. Matson, whose commanding ability, warmth of heart, and broad humanity, has made him deservably popular in all parts of the State. As chairman of the congressional committee on pensions, he has been instrumental in securing many and increasing others for needy old soldiers, not a few of whom were colored. This is the practical way in which Col. Matson has demonstrated his love for the men who so bravely responded to their country's call in time of peril. He believes that all citizens, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition should occupy the same civil footing, and as Governor proposes to exert all of his great influence to that end. If colored men would consult their interests they will vote for Courtland C. Matson, to be the next Governor of Indiana.

THE ISSUES FAIRLY STATED.

The Indianapolis World is making a desperate effort to discuss the tariff question, but like all of the Negro Republican papers of the country, it is laboring under the delusion that free trade is an issue in this campaign. Even if the direful picture it paints of the workingman's condition under a free trade policy should be admitted a faithful one, the learned editor of the World wastes his material upon an impossible condition, for free trade will never exist in the United States and there is no party that wants it to. The paramount issue in this contest is shall the exhorbitant monopoly taxes, assessed in time of war, be maintained in time of peace, or shall they be reduced, such reduction to be made in a spirit of fairness, so that no one class of citizens shall be unduly favored at the expense of other and larger classes; and, also, shall the tax levied on the demoralizing luxuries, whiskey and tobacco be abolished as a means of reducing revenue, or shall the reduction be made upon the real necessities of life, clothing, tools, medicines and raw manufacturing material. These are the questions before the American people to-day, and any attempt to divert the attention of the voting masses to trivial side issues, will be a confession of weakness and will involve a loss of the respect of fair-minded, thinking citizens. The Freeman has repeatedly stated its platform, and it is built on a foundation of stone. We challenge the Indianapolis World to a discussion of the current issues as given above. Our only motive is that the colored people, whose information on the subject, is sadly limited, may be enabled to hear both sides of the questions fairly and honestly expounded.

FORTUNE AND MATTHEWS.

The recent tilt between Messrs T. Thomas Fortune and James C. Matthews, is receiving considerable notice from the Negro press of the country, but nothing serious will result from it. Our Republican friends take great delight in magnifying any slight difficulty between colored Democrats, but they will not get much satisfaction in this instance. The trouble arose from a personal matter and nothing involving the fealty of either to Democracy, enters the question. While we deplore the publicity given the controversy, we admit that Mr. Fortune could not have done otherwise than reply to the aspersions of Mr. Matthews. His rejoiner is a satisfactory explanation, and its vigorous English fully demonstrated Mr. Fortune's ability to take care of himself. The Freeman is not disposed to encourage anything that tends toward organizing factions within the party, and advises the press to let the gentlemen interested fight it out between themselves. It is something which does not concern Democracy, and should not be treated as a political issue.

The faint attempt of the Argus to enlighten us as to how Harrison's election would benefit or protect the Negro here or elsewhere is another evidence of the hypocracy of Republican pretenses. We did not ask the editor's opinion or what he believed. We asked for the facts in the case, and he has failed entirely to produce them. He called us an ignoramus and a liar, but even these do not prove how Harrison's election will protect the colored people. When a man loses his head and temper in an argument and begins to call names and make faces, the natural inference is that he is worsted. The Republican party is placed in this attitude in this campaign. It has lied to the Negro and tho Negro has found it out. It is lying about free trade and the people are finding it out. The colored people were told four years ago that if Cleveland were elected they would be put back into slavery again; that their civil and political rights would be taken away from them, etc., etc. What are the facts? More colored men have been appointed to office under President Cleveland than under any one President since the foundatfon of the government; fewer outrages have happened in the South; more civil rights laws have been paesed in Northern States and by the Democratic party at that than ever before. The claims of the depositors of the Freedmans Bank swindle have been allowed under President Cleveland's administration—it must be borne in mind that this great robbing scheme by which thousands of poor colored people were filched of their hard earnings was a Republican institution. Thousands of colored soldiers have received their pensions under Cleveland, when the same was denied them under Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. You ask what the Democratic party has done for the Negro. Ask rather, what has the Negro done for the Democratic party?

The Indianapo lis Journal of Saturday 1, 1888, published two letters over the signatures of E. Exum G. Robinson and G. William Taylor, which were evidently constructed by some Republican politician. In one of the letters the writer goes so far as to ask this question: "Does not the future of the American Negro morally, socially, intellectually and politically, depend upon the election of General Harrison on next November." This is one of the most absurd, the most inconsistent, and silly questions that an American citizen could possibly construct. Why did not the author of this conundrum ask himself: "In what way has this Democratic administration been a detriment to the American Negro, either morally, socially, intellectually or politically, and, (2) has not this administration done more for the Negro soldier, and appointed more colored men to higher and better positions than any preceding Republican President ever did, and, (3) what proof has he that the reelection of Grover Cleveland will be detrimental to the progress of the Negro race, or how the election of General Harrison would or could benefit it." The colored people of Indiana are too intelligent to be hoodwinked in this sort of manner. The Negro is thinking for himself.

The amount of general enthusiasm felt by black Republican orators is well illustrated by the cowardly action of one John J. Smith, a professional political bluff and ward howler of Boston. During a mass meeting held at a church in that city, Mr. J. Gordon Street, a sterling colored Democrat, attempted to speak, but the intolerant Smithites refused to allow him to be heard. As a bluff, Smith challenged Street to meet him in a public joint debate upon the question "Can a Negro be a Democrat," he to pay half the hall expenses. The challenge was promptly accepted by Mr. Street and the commodious Fremont Temple is named as the place. Up to date the doughty Smith has not been heard from and its dollars to dimes he will not be heard from at all. This is only a specimen of the courage possessed by the average colored Republican. He will villify and abuse him when surrounded by a troop of friends equally ignorant and intolerant as himselt, but when asked to come out and fight fair the result is a complete "back down." Score one for Street?

We have among us colored men of marked ability, whose influence if honestly exercised could be productive of much good for the race, but because of weak spines and moral cowardice they are compelled to daily bow their heads in meek submission and truckle to the wishes of some white politician whose brain force as compared with theirs would be as a water-rill unto a cloudburst. Such slavery in politics and in business is the bane of our progress. In private these men are our most arden sympathizers; they chafe and fret in their galling bonds, but on the rostrum to show their masters that their spirit is as low as ever they denounce and traduce their brethren who have dared to be free citizens. There never was yet a politician shrewd enough to "blow hot and blow cold" and be all things unto all men for any length of time, and their deluded followers will rise one day and wreak condign punishment upon their their heads. Be honest, gentlemen, if you would command the respect of your fellow-citizens.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

"Reform, Revision and Reduction" is the batttle cry.

It is now conceded that Fred Douglass is dead politically.

The Langston letter has not added laurels to the brow of Frederick Douglass.

The Negro is restless in his present political condition, and he is bound to move on.

The independent colored voter is abroad in the land. There are eighteen independent colored clubs in Indiana and more to follow.

We understand the Memphis Watchman has been "rapping" The Freeman. The Watchman should be manly enough to exchange and give us a chance to "rap back."

"How will a reduction of the tax on whisky and tobacco benefit the Negro?" Respectfully referred to such race journals as favor the Chicago Republican platform.

We concede to no white man a right we do not concede to ourselves. We are free citizens as well as he. The white man votes his sentiments unquestioned by the colored man, and we claim the same right to do so.

Frederick Douglas in interferring in the Langston-Mahone fight in Virginia has demonstrated beyond peradventure his inability to lead intelligent, progressive men. He is in his dotage as the people will yet learn.

The Negro Democracy have issued a challenge to any colored Republican orator to discuss the issues in joint debate. There is little probability that the Republicans can find a man willing to be led to certain slaughter.

The Argus says a Negro Democrat is a modern curiosity. That's nothing in this age of freaks, but what are we to term the Negro who is playing both the roll of Democrat and Republican? He's worse than a curiosity, he's a hebetude.

The Republicans are engaged in the laudible work of importing Negroes into this State, first to vote for the G. O. P. and second to frighten the ignorant blacks into voting the Republican ticket by their improbable lies of Southern cruelties.

There is not a colored Republican in Indiana who is sufficiently devoted to any reform measure that he would vote any other ticket than the Republican to bring such a reform about. Yet these men call themselves good, patriotic citizens! Bah!

When asked why he intended to vote for Cleveland and Thurman this year, the colored man replied: "Well, I have voted the Republican ticket for the last twenty years, and I propose to change off and try a new medicine." Wise men change, fools never.

We favor a reduction of the duty on the necessaries of life as a means of cheapening the cost of living to the poor man and to reduce the surplus. As Thurman wisely says, "There can be no honest Government when there is a large and increasing surplus.

Stephen B. Elkins, a Republican high-priest, says the solution of the Negro question in this country will not be reached until the black man has learned to divide his vote on current issues as every other race and people are doing. For once, Elkins shows "hoss sense."

The Democratic party invariably falls desperately in love with the Negro just before an election.—Argus.

Is that so? We were of the opinion hat it was the Republican party that loved the Negro so desperately just before an election.

Sheep and cattle train in herds and all generally follow the will of their master, but men—thinking men—have intellects and by reason of widely differing education, tastes and inclinations pursue different courses in life. Will the Negro act like sheep or will they be men? Now is the time to decide.

Gen. Hovey, the Republican candidate for Governor, writes a letter to assure the colored people that if he is elected he will treat them fairly, etc. Gen. Hovey need not have put himself to that trouble. He is not elected yet, and the probabilities are that he wont be. The odds are two to one for Matson.

Hon. C. H. Taylor asks "what measure has the Negro ever proposed that evidenced possession of statesmanship?" The colored men of to-day, who, going in advance of the masses of the race, in advocating an honest division of the Negro vote on the basis of economic principles, are giving us the ablest piece of statecraft known in these times.

The Republican politicians, following the lead of the politically-defunct "Jess" Adams are cursing the independent Negro for all they can think of. The plums which have been going to the Irish and Germans must now be divided and to recognize the Negro's value is a bitter pill. The solidity of the Negro vote is a thing of the past.

A distinguished statesman once said: "You can fool some of the people all the time; you can fool all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." Stumpers who deal the truth out in homeopathic doses, and who distort the facts of history, would do well to paste this in their hats. The people are not fools.

Colored voters are flocking to the Cleveland and Thurman standard. Accessions are recorded dailv. The Central Negro Democratic Club of this city has a membership of over 200, and it challenges any colored Republican club in the State to discuss the question, "shall the colored vote divide. Acceptances should be sent to The Freeman office, N. Penn. St.

The recent speeches of Mr. John T. Mahorney have been strong and accurate presentations of the Negro's attitude toward the Democratic party, and his position upon the economic questions now agitating the public mind. Mr. Mahoney was among the first colored men in the State to espouse Democracy, and he must feel proud of the present magnitude of the movement which he did so much to inaugurate.

Never before since the freedom of the Negro has he been so restless and uncer tain in his political bearings as in this campaign. He is wide awake and is beginning to do his own thinking.

The clean and impartial administration of President Cleveland has won a host of friends among the intelligent colored men. They see the folly of blindly following one party and the wisdom of the division of the vote.

The colored Republicans of Marion county are in a quandry. They want the control of local affairs, but their white bosses won't have it. They want representation in the committee rooms, and a say so in the local management, at least, but the slick will attend to that matter. The two organs—the World and Argus—are at logerheads, and the local orators are sat upon by the introduction of a new "Col. Jones." Thus moves the world along.

James G. Blaine has done Harrison more harm in the few speeches he has made, than the nominee has done good in the forty "nothings" he has inflicted upon the public. There is only one interpretation to be placed upon this. Blaine doesn't want Harrison elected. He does not want it said that had he not been the nominee in '84 the party would have been victorious, and he wants no man of his party to fill a chair which he has devoted a life's work to attain and failed. General Harrison is unfortunate in his friends.

It looks just now as though Indiana would be overrun with imported Negroes who are here in the interests of the Republican party. From their appearance and the amount of downright ignorance displayed we opine they are the suttlers of a salvation army. They are being sent to various parts of the State to degrade, belittle and villify the colpeople of the South. The colored people of the South are faring ten to one better than they are in the North, and it is high time that this wholesale slander of the race by a few ignorant, pauper Negroes were stopped. The people of this city have their "measure" and give them a wide berth when they come here.

The Afro-American published at Cincinnati comes to us this week in a new dress, and metamorphosed almost beyond recogntiion. The services of Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, the ablest Negro editor in the country has been secured, and his trenchant pen from the start is doing deadly execution among the moss-backs and old-timers of the Queen City. Cincinnati needs waking up and the electric thunder bolts from the "Afro's" columns will just about do it. The "Afro-American" is now the best paper Cincinnati ever had, and should be patronized by all classes. Long may it live to disseminate Democratic doctrine and the enlargement of the Negro's sphere of political action.

In another column of this issue of The Freeman will be found under the caption of "Intimidation in the North" a series of dispatches from points in Illinois and Indiana. They show two things. First that the Negroes are leaving the Republican party and that the more intelligent ones are editing newspapers and making speeches against that party. Secondly that the Republicans never cease howling because some worthless Negro is deprived of his ballot in the South, but they do their utmost, even to assassination, to prevent colored men in the North from voting the Democratic ticket. We believe in a free ballot and a fair count and as we have protested against intimidation in the South, so we protest against it here. The Republicans should cease yelping about Southern outrages so long as they aid and abet it in the North.

Mr. Blaine spoke to 5,000 people at Calais, Me., Wednesday, denouncing the Mills bill and the President's recent message.

FACTS ABOUT THE TARIFF

Extracts from a speech at Brunswick, Me.

I come to the leading issues between the two parties—tariff reform. Protection is primarily a device for compelling the consumers to pay a bounty to the producers of certain articles which it is claimed could not be produced in this country without the stimulus of such a bounty. Secondarily, and as a means to its primary end, it compels the consumer to pay a tax to the Government on all protected articles imported from foreign countries.

Now I do not beg the question in the definition. I recognize that there are certain very considerable advantages resulting from the protective system, such as diversified industries and an enlarged and reliable home market. The question before the country in this campaign is not that of free trade and protection, but of more or less protection. If it does not cost too much; if it does not bear too heavily upon those least able to sustain the burden; if it is not to last too long, protection is an advantage to the country.

What are the facts? Instead of reaching a position in which they can go alone, the majority of the industries cry out for continued and increased protection. "Once an infant always an infant" is their motto, even after they have grown bigger than their foreign rivals. What does this system cost? Remember the prime and immediate aim of the protective system is to compel every consumer to pay a bounty to the home producer of the protected article. How much does this annual bounty amount to? That, no man can estimate precisely. A reliable statistician, J. S. Moore, has estimated the amount at $1,000,000,000. A professor of political economy in a New England college has recently expressed the opinion that the estimate is not altogether wide of the mark. Now add to this $1,000,000,000 paid as a direct bounty to the home producer the $200,000,000 paid to the government in duties on imports and you have as an approximate estimate of the cost of the protective system $1,200,000,000—that is equal to an annual tax of $20 on every citizen of the United States, or a tax of $100 per year upon every family of five living in average comfort. From this sum, of course, whatever compensating advantages there are resulting from the protective system must be deducted. What is the nature, the extent and value of such compensation? The high protectionist claims first that this tax is paid by the foreign manufacturer. Now, I admit that there are exceptional cases in which that is partially or wholly true. There are times when for special reasons the retail dealer in dry goods and groceries sells you an article below the market price, or even for less than it cost him. But these cases are rare exceptions. Just so there are exceptional cases in which the foreign manufacturer sells us his goods for less than their market, and so pays a part of the whole of the duty on them. But to claim that he pays all the duty, or that, as a rule, he pays any considerable part of it, is as absurd as it would be to claim the retailers of dry goods and groceries here in Brunswick make a business of selling at a loss.

Then as to the bounty which protection gives to the home producer, which, as I have said, is the primary and immediate object of the protective system, does anybody claim that the foreign manufacturer or the importer pays that? He never handles the goods, he never sells them; he has nothing to do with them; and he could not pay a tax on them, even if he loved tax-paying as well as Republican statesmen assume that Americans like to pay taxes. Every cent comes out of the pockets of the American people, and they pay it not in proportion to their wealth, not in proportion to their income, but in proportion to the size of their families and the degree of comfort in which they maintain them. The Republican party says this is as it should be. The Democratic party says that it is altogether too much of a good thing; if, indeed, it be good at all. I have heard of a countryman who in order to pass a bad quarter slipped it between two good half-dollars and boasted that the man who received the sum total for a dollar "never saw the bad quarter at all, at all." The Republican party assumes that the American people are such fools that if they can slip a tax of 47 per cent. on imports and a bounty of unknown amount on home products between every two half-dollars which they pay for protected articles, they will think they are doing a wonderfully shrewd and advantageous thing for themselves. The Democratic party believes that the American people have more sense than that countryman had.

Who gets the enormous bounty which as consumers the American people pay on nearly every protected article produced at home? Republican politicians tell us the laboring man gets it in increased wages. I propose to show you that that claim is for the most part without foundation. The tariff raises the money price of everything. But it does not raise in the same direct way, nor to anything like the same extent, the real wages of labor in terms of corn and coal and wool and cotton cloth. The rate of wages is determined primarily by the productiveness of labor employed in those industries at which we can engage without the help of protection, and secondarily, as the price of everything else is determined, by the relation of demand and supply. As compared with these primary factors, the effect of the tariff in raising wages is slight and indirect. In fact it is a matter of dispute whether the tariff has any effect whatever in raising wages. It is true that laborers in certain protected industries get more in those same industris than without protection, provided they continued to work at them to the same extent that they do now. Silk weavers, for instance, would suffer provided they all continued to weave silk and continued to train up their children to be silk weavers—after the tariff was reduced. But the silk weavers would not be such fools as to continue to work at a business in which wages, as compared with wages in other industries, were relatively low. The weaver would not suffer the serious reduction which I admit might befall some highly protected industries if the protection were decreased. He knows enough to go in when it rains. He has wit enough to seek a more remunerative employment when his old one finds itself at a relative disadvantage.

Under a high tariff the laborer is sure to loose as a consumer more than he can possibly gain as a producer. For he pays the extra price outright on every protected article he buys; while he gets only such fraction of the bounty on the article he helps to produce as his employer is compelled by the current rate of wages to give him. The manufacturer pockets the balance, and a handsome balance it is in most of our highly protected industries. It is futile to claim that home competition cuts down that balance to any serious extent. It does so in those cases where the home producers are able to supply the entire home market. When, however, any portion of the amount consumed in this country must be imported, then the cost of that portion which is imported determines the selling price of the goods produced at home, by virtue of a familiar law of political economy, that when goods are produced at varying degrees of cost the highest price that it is necessary to pay to supply the demand determines the selling price of the whole quantity consumed. In other words, in such cases the home manufacturers, or the middle men who take advantage of them, have a practical monopoly.

Again, this high protective system has a political as well as an economic aspect. How shall the system be maintained? An Ohio Congressman in a recent speech in Boston intimated that wool had as many friends as anything else, and that the manufacturers would do well to be careful how they allowed wool to suffer. This is a valuable commentary on the declaration in the Chicago platform which this Ohio Congressman is said to have drawn up, to the effect that no part of the protective system should be given up; nay, rather that we should have free whisky, which, as Mr. Blaine wrote last December, would increase its consumption enormously and destroy high license at once in all our States." That declaration means that protection is supported by a ring of confederated pecuniary interests. It means that unless the farmers of Ohio can have their bounty of $18 for every twenty-five sheep they keep the present protective tariff would be an injury to them. It means, in other words, that, as disinterested citizens, they would not favor the existing tariff. It means that it would not be safe to break one link of the chain which binds the American people in economic slavery for fear that the whole chain would fall to pieces. In other words, protection cannot safely be left to be settled on its merits by the disinterested vote of the American people as a whole; but there must be bribes given to a sufficient number of special interests to enable their interested parties to ride roughshod over the road of their fellow-citizens.

From the political points of view the question before us in this campaign is not, whether we shall have free trade or protection, but whether we shall have an excessive and all-inclusive tariff imposed upon us by the interested vote of the protected classes, or whether we shall have such moderate and limited protection as the people, for reasons of their own, shall see fit to accept. Such are the main issues before the country as viewed from the independent standpoint. Four years ago, in tens and hundreds, for a variety of reasons, with hesitation and with sorrow, the independent voters withdrew from the Republican party. Some refrained from voting, some threw away their votes on the third party, some voted the Democratic ticket. In this campaign, in thousands, and ten thousands, not approving everything in the Democratic programme, yet with a cordial approval of its attitude on what circumstances and the sagacity of the Democratic leaders have made the leading issues, they will cast practically a solid vote for Cleveland and Thurman, for economy in expenditure and tariff reform.

THE CHINESE BILL.

In the House Monday Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to introduce for present consideration a bill supplementary to an act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese, approved May 6, 1882, and it was taken up and passed without objection. The bill is as follows:

Section 1.—From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer, who shall at any time heretofore have been or may now or hereafter be a resident within the United States, and who shall have departed or shall depart therefrom, and shall not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to the United States.

Section 2 provides that no certificates of identity provided for in the fourth and fifth sections of the act to which this is a supplement shall hereafter be issued, and every certificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof is hereby decided void and of no effect; and the Chinese laborer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

Section 3 provides that all duties prescribed and liabilities, penalties and forfeitures prescribed by the second, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sections of the act to which this is a supplement are hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

Section 4 provides that all such part or parts of the act to which this is a supplement as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The Vermont election occurred on the 4th and resulted in a victory for the Republicans by a majority of 26,000. The Republicans made large gains and the Democratic and Prohibition tickets show losses. The Senate is now solidly Republican and the House has an increased majority.

Senator Edmunds telegraphed General Harrison the following on the result of the Vermont election being made known: "Vermont greets you with more than 27,000 majority. Let all patriots strike the workers of sham and the enemies of American labor." J. C. McCullough sent the following telegram: "As Vermont promised in Chicago in June, so she has performed at the ballot box in September. The Republican star that never sets ascends higher, and will never set."

For **School Books** and
Supplies, GO TO Gauld's,
201 Indiana Ave.

A full line of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Soap, Toilet Articles, Etc.

At Lowest Prices.

Agency for Gem Steam Laundry.

CHAS. GIRTON,
UNDERTAKER and FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
Telephone 1072. } **Office, 187 Indiana Ave.** Open Day and Night.

THE FREEMAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 8, 1888.

CITY NEWS.

Patronize our advertisers.

The picnic season is about over.

Moses Franklin is building an addition to his grocery on Third street.

The public schools open Monday morning. Let all the children start in on time.

New industries are picking out Indianapolis as a good place to locate. Let the boom continue.

Ky Lawson's barber shop was piped for natural gas this week. Ky is always up to the times.

G. W. Cheatam is having a new roof placed upon the kitchen of his residence, 553 N. Mississippi street.

During the absence of Capt. J. H. Thomas, the command of the Ross Guards devolves upon Lieutenant Porter.

A social was given in honor of Miss Gertie Caldwell, of Louisville, one evening last week, by her Southside admirers.

CONCERNING THE CHURCHES.

The Second Baptists "excurst" to Crawfordsville the 16th.

Bishop T. H. Lamox filled the pulpit at Jones' Tabernacle last Sunday evening.

We repeat it: "The Sunday school work in all our churches demands more attention from the regular membership.

The Young Ministers' Institute is a praisworthy organization and should be encouraged by the more experienced divines.

Rev. W. A. Forman is attending Zion conference at Louisville; likewise Revs. J. M. Washington, G. B. Walker and S. M. Puryear.

Rev. John Williams reports that the Baptist Church at Irvington is in a flourishing condition and accessions are being constantly made.

We do not need sensationalism in our pulpits, especially the kind that feeds a congregation on such delectable morsels as "A Damned Hot Day."

The minutes of the proceedings of the late Baptist Sunday school convention have been received by all the churches of that denomination.

Mr. James Averitt, a student of theology, preached his first sermon Wednesday evening at Mt. Zion church. He will be granted a license soon.

Let us have a little new music in our choirs. The members are capable of learning the best in the sacred catalogue, so let us hear it on Sunday evenings.

The basket meeting at Blue River Park under the auspices of the Mt. Zion church was only fairly attended. It is getting rather late in the season for such meetings.

The A. M. E. district Sunday convention was held at Allen Chapel Wednesday evening. The topics were ably and intelligently discussed in the presence of a good audience.

Rev. J. R. Riley, late of Washington, D. C., was rated among the ablest ministers who ever held a charge there. He is now pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian church. Go and hear him.

Rev. J. H. Clay was treated to a mammoth surprise last Friday evening by his congregation. A host of friends who completely filled the lower part of his residence, marched in laden with good things, and the heart of the genial pastor was made exceedingly light.

Rev. A. A. Price and Rev. Morris Lewis are very much opposed to interference in political conflicts by ministers of the gospel. Both have refused to allow their churches to be used as meeting places for political clubs, and they are entitled to much credit for their strict adherances to true Christianity.

The choir of Bethel church was recognized Tuesday evening. Mr. W. F. Martin, was elected chorister and Mrs. Laura Stewart, assistant; Mr. W. M. Lewis, organist; Mr. W. F. Anderson, assistant organist; Dr. S. A. Elbert, president and Mr. R. W. Thompson secretary. The regular meetings are held on Tuesday and Friday nights.

* * *

Two thousand employes of Blackburn, England, mills have struck because the carders were refused an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.

POLITICAL PICK-UPS.

Hon. S. P. Sheerin has returned home from New York.

Will Carter will make a few speeches during the campaign.

J. J. Smallwood is engaged in the Republican committee rooms.

The World and Argus are still in the market with no prospect of a barter at last reports.

E. E. Cooper, editor of The Freeman has been invited to speak at Bloomington and Evansville.

Congressman Bynum has returned home and is making the fur fly by his telling tariff speeches.

About twenty new members were added to the Central Negro Democratic Club last Tuesday evening.

John T. Mahorney made a strong plea for a division of the Negro vote last Saturday evening at the Bynum meeting.

A large number of stray colored men are pouring into the State from some source. They are all Republicans by actual count.

Geo. Elliott a prominent colored Democrat of Bloomington, Ind., and who was twice elected constable of that place by the Democrats is in the city.

Suspicion is gradually obtaining that Smallwood is feeding the Republican State Committee on "straw" men. This is rather rough on granger Huston.

Colored Democratic Clubs have been organized this week in Bloomington, Connersville, Greencastle, Madison and Evansville. Let the good work go on.

Alfred Harrison challenges any colored Republican—Sweeney, Smallwood and Derrick included to discuss the question —"Should the Negro divide his vote."

The local Republicans are not a little chagrined at the tendency of New Hustin & Co. to place imported talent at the head of affairs. It was ever thus.

Prof. Alexander Easton, editor of the Forest City Advocate, Ark., will make Democratic speeches in Indiana and will give particular attention to Crittenden & Co.

W. T. Floyd is again numbered with the "kickers." His boy Paul has been deposed as page to his royal highness, Ah Ben Harrison, and the old man no longer has reason to keep still.

Daily acessions are made to the rank of the colored Democrats. Its astonishing to know the number of colored men —while not Democrats, who will vote for Cleveland and Thurman and tariff reform.

Alfred Harrison issues a challage to any colored man in Indiana to discuss the question. "Why the colored vote should divide or why the Negro should vote the Democratic ticket." Send acceptance to The Freeman office.

John T. Mahorney, one of the pioneer colored Democrats made a rousing speech to the Thirteenth Ward Democratic Club last Saturday evening. He made a strong plea in favor of political independence and showed how the race would be benefiited by dividing its vote.

Auditor Tom Taggart is the busiest man in town. Besides being the best auditor Marion county ever had, he is proprietor of the new depot restaurant, and holds the responsible position of chairman of the Democratic county central committee. Mr. Taggart has always been a staunch friend of the colored man.

Thomas Jefferson Smith, better known as "Broad Axe Smith" of Pittsburgh, is in the city, whither he has come to work for the g o. p. Mr. Smith is not a stranger in this city by any means. He was here in attendance at Mahoney's convention about a year ago and succeeded in not only advertising himself but in "painting the town" a beautiful red.

WANTED TO KNOW

Where is Col. Jones?

When Walden will take the stump?

Where the Crittenden county emigrants have gone?

Why Elbert wasn't made chairman of that Derrick blowout?

If the average Negro can tell why he will vote for high protection?

If the World is really "weakening" and when the great flop will take place?

How Prof. Furniss got away and who will edit the World now that he has gone?

Why Sweeney was not invited to speak at the Va. Ave. rink last Saturday evening?

If the colored voters are to be sidetracked in this campaign by the Republicans?

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Bryant's Lines a Misnomer---A Literary Retrospect---The Rightful Position of the Hoosier Capital--Points About People.

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year."

The poet sang, as autumn rolled around and chilly atmosphere, school bells, election echoes and other necessary evils came in to worry the patience of humanity. The days, however, are far from being melancholy and coming events of a pleasurable nature are fast forming the shadow popularly supposed to act as an avaunt courier. The Reading Circle opened the literary season in good style and elected an excellent corps of officers. Some are new to the duties to which they are assigned, but as the home literary is the training school for the acquirement of knowledge and experience, the young people show splendid judgment in allowing them a chance to develop. Our societies have been attended by many merely because they were the style and they believed that "to be out of fashion was to be out of the world," but by the earnest, painstaking work of a few ardent spirits, such wonderful results have been accomplished that the persons who formerly considered the literary society a mere fashionable diversion, have "buckled on the armor" and are numbered with the leaders. That society is advancing intellectually there can be no question. The young man who a few months ago trembled when he rose to "second the motion" is now discussing public questions as boldly and confidently as a United States Senator. The young lady who formerly felt constrained to "decline" so often when asked to do anything requiring literary ability is now holding high office in all the societies, and is able to express intelligent and forcible opinions upon the important measures of state, and the name of no standard book o author is a stranger to her. The tame copied essay of a few years ago nauseates now. Where mediocrity passed muster the best brain work is to-day subjected to most searching scrutiny. Plagairism can not be imposed upon audiences without detection. We are pleased to note these changes, and hope that the young ladies and gentlemen will continue in the path so wisely warked out, and make Indianapolis what she ought to be, the intellectual center of the West. After considering the literary outlook, our readers will be anxious to learn some

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

One of the most brilliant social affairs that has ever taken place in our city was the reception of Miss Ida Webb, of Indianapolis, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Allen French last Thursday evening. The house was brilliantly illuminated and on a whole it was indeed a convivial convocation. The belles and beaux were out in full regalia, and the merry voices of the fair sex, the sweet strains of the piano mingled together made one grand chorus, whose melody penetrated the very walls and finally lost its sweetness on the desert air.—Afro-Independent.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mrs. Fannie Weils, of Augusta, was in the city this week.

Dr. W. B. Derrick has returned to his charge in New York City.

Mrs. Fannie Lanier returned home Tuesday evening from Louisville.

Messrs. James T. V. Hill and Alfred Harrison visited Ft. Wayne last week.

Mrs. Anna Quinn has roturned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Kentucky.

Miss Ella Jameson, a Memphis, Tenn., belle, will pay our city a visit in October.

Miss Emma Buckner returned home yesterday from a pleasant Cincinnati jaunt.

Prof. W. H. Furniss has gone to Jefferson City, Mo., to take charge of hi school.

Mrs. Annie Poole is at home again afeir a stay of several weeks at Lake Maxtnkuckee.

Mrs. Annie Mines, of Kansas City, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. William Franklin.

Mr. Nathan Pierce is making some repairs upon his residence on North Mississippi street.

Miss Jessie Mitchell, of Terre Haute, was in the city Wednesday, the guest of Rev. J. H. Clay.

Mrs. James T. V. Hill has been somewhat indisposed for several days, owing to a throat trouble.

Mesdames Essie Thornton, Ella Thompson and Susie Lewis spent last Sunday at Haughville.

Miss Delmore Blakemore, who has been visiting friends at New Albany, will return home to-day.

Mrs. Lizzie Bell (nee Luckett), of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. K. Luckett, 136 Pine street.

Miss Lizzie Pierce expects to attend the Odd Fellows' grand conclave in Memphis, Tenn., early next month.

Messrs. George Brannard and J. Otto Gibbs, of Lebanon, have returned to the Hoosier capital for permanent residence.

Miss Sallie Liggins is arranging a concert which will be given at Mt. Zion Baptist Church next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. H. Thomas is living with Mrs. William Tilford, of Missouri street, during the absence of Mr. T. in Evansville.

Miss Henrietta Hicks, of Nashville, Tenn., who has made a most favorable impression here, returns home next Tuesday.

Miss Winnie Hall, of Second street, is developing into a very accomplished worker in embroidery. Her beautifully finished rugs are highly praised.

Hon. J. S. Hinton has been invited to deliver an address at Rockport, Ind., on the 22d inst., the occasion being a celebration of the emancipation of the Negro.

Miss Mattie Lamont and Mrs. Emma Hall, of Terre Haute, passed through the city Wednesday enroute for home. They have been attending the Cincinnati Centennial.

Mrs. M. C. Turner has just returned from a pleasant jaunt of four weeks in the Garden City, rejuvenated and ready to begin life over again at home. She is enraptured with Chicago's hospitality and magnificence and did not forget to improve each shining hour by laying in a full stock of the latest designs and patterns in the millinery art.

The Literary Season Opened.

The Parlor Reading Circle held its initial meeting of the fall and winter season Wednesday evening, at the residence of R. W. Thompson, 299 Bright street. The attendance was large, and judging from the enthusiasm displayed and the strict attention given to the business at hand, the Reading Circle will have an auspicious career during the next few months. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Alfred Allen Taylor.

Vice-Presidents--Miss Emma Pierce, Miss Mary Palmer.

Secretrry—Miss Estella Floyd.

Assistant Secretary--Miss Lizzie Pierce.

Treasurer—Miss Cora Christy.

Journalist—R. W. Thompson.

Associate Journalist—James H. Williams.

Chorister—Miss Beulah Wright.

Committee on Literature—L. D. S. Christy.

Chairman—Miss Cornelia Harrison, Miss Beulah Wright.

An itneresting programme has been prepared for next Wednesday evening, at which time the Circle will assemble at the residence of Miss Estella Floyd, 73 Howard street.

THE COLORED DEMOCRATS.

The Central Negro Democratic Club held an enthusiastic meeting Tuesday evening at their cosy headquarters 18½ N. Pennsylvania street. Alfred Harrison presided and made a ringing speech in which President Cleveland's clean and patriotic administration came in for a meed of praise. His masterly tariff message, and his truly American posision on the fisheries question were endorsed and Mr. Harrison assured the President of the confidence and esteem of his colored constituents. Other addresses were made by Messrs. E. E. Cooper, editor of The Freeman, A. E. Manning and J. T. V. Hill.

A resolution was passed suggesting that to prevent imposition, the Marion county Democracy recognize only those colored men who will affiliate with the Central Negro Democratic club. A challenge was issued to any colored Republican to discuss the political questions of the day. Any one desiring to accept will inform the president or secretary of the club, and they will be accommodated. The organization is in good condition, and the curses heaped upon it by the ring bosses who have assumed to carry the Negro vote in their vest pocket for lo these many days will not deter any manly colored Democrat from voting his convictions.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

Session of 88–9 begins September 14th, 1888. Eight departments—theological, classical, scientific, normal, law, music, English, Industrial. Competent faculty. Its graduates always in demand. Locality healthy, beautiful, retired. Direct telephone and telegraphic communication with the world. Important reduction in expense. $98 cash on entrance pays for tuition, board, fuel, room rent, lights and books. All grades of students admitted at any time in the year. Good character is the only quallification and all must bring testimonials thereto. For catalogues address S. T Mitchell, Pres., or J. P. Maxwell, Sec.; Wilberforce, Green Co., Ohio. tf.

A Morning Call.

Time.

Tubbley (bashfully, and removing his hat spasmodically): Is Miss Tremmer in?

Maid: She is, but she's engaged.

Tubbley (who settled things las night): I know it—I'm the young man.

H Was No Night Hawk.

New York Sun.

"Young man," he said sonorously, "are you ever abroad in the early morning when the great orb of day rises in all his majestic and brilliant glory?" "Well —er—yes, sir, sometimes," replied the young man, "but I generally try to get to bed earlier than that."

The largest china vase in the world is eleven feet high, is valued at $10,000 and it took eight years to make it—at Hanley, England.

The Capital Exchange

The Choicest Liquors,

The best Brands of Cigars.

Pool and Billiard Tables, Everything strictly

FIRST-CLASS.

GREATHOUSE & ROBERTS,
84 West Market Street.

Legal Advertisement.

NOTICE—In accordance with section 5.314 of the Revised Statutes of 1881 of the State of Indiana, the subscribers, male inhabitants of Marion county, Indiana, hereby give notice to the citizens of the 12th ward, in the city of Indianapolis, in Center township in said county, that they will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their next regular session, to be begun on the first Monday in September, 1888, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities that a quart, to be sold and drank on the following described premises to-wit: Located on lot known as No. 82 West Market street, in said 12th ward, in the said city.

ARCHIE GREATHOUSE.
J. H. ROBERTS.

ASK FOR IT!
THE SELF-THREADING
ELDREDGE
"B"

In it are combined the finest mechanical skill, the most useful and practical elements, and all known advantages that make a sewing machine desirable to sell or use.

ELDREDGE MFG. CO.
Factory and Wholesale Office, Belvidere, Ill.
295 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
39 Broad Street, New York.

Salesmen
Wanted!

Permanent positions guaranteed with Salary and Expenses Paid. Any determined man can succeed with us. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, including many fast-selling specialties. Outfits free. Address at once,

Brown Brothers, Nurserymen, Chicago.
(Name this paper.)

Dr. Wesley Robbins,
Office, 15½ Indiana Avenue.

While he treats all kinds of diseases his success in treating

Female Complaints

has led him to give special attention to that class of disease.

Office hours: 8 to 10 a m, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p m.

Tenor AND Bass Drums,

Torches, Lanterns,

Campaign Goods

Of all kinds.

Send for price-list.

CHAS. MAYER & CO.
29 & 31 W. Wash. St.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY

"The highest authority known as to the use of the English language."

With or without Denison's Patent Index.

The Standard of the Leading Publishers, Magazines, and Newspapers.

The Dictionary of the Scholar for **Spelling, Pronunciation, and Accuracy in Definition.**

Send for large Circular to the Publishers,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.

1888. 1888.

The Freeman,

A Weekly Newspaper, published in the interest of the colored people.

Independent and Fearless!

Liberal and Progressive!

It is the organ of no clique or faction, and bravely Tells the Truth without fear or favor. It champions the rights of the Negro, and is a slave to no political party. No matter what a person's Religion, Politics or Profession may be, no matter what the age, the sex, employment or condition may be, THE FREEMAN will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. The mission of THE FREEMAN is to advance the interests of the colored people. It will at all times and under all circumstances uphold law and order, and denounce violence and lawlessness.

It advocates freedom of speech, a free ballot and a fair count, and the same civil rights for colored people that is accorded all other people. It will be impartial and independent in its political discussions, but advocates a division of the Negro vote; believing that the Negro cannot us a Race prosper, socially, financially and politically, and at the same time be the political foe of one-half of the American people and the political slaves of the other half.

THE FREEMAN

Is published Every Saturday Morning at 18 1-2 N. Pennsylvania Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, - - $2.00 | Six Months, - - $1.00

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

EDWARD E. COOPER,

Editor and Proprietor.

Mrs. M. C. Turner,
The Fashionable Milliner!

A full line of Millinery and Fancy Goods. You are invited.

10 Indiana Avenue.

The Mexican Land and Development Co

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000.

SHARES $5.00 EACH.

Full Paid and Non-Assessable

Forty Thousand Shares

with a bonus of FIVE ACRES of land to each share are offered to immediate subscribers at par of five dollars per share, for the benefit of the Treasury.

This Company have acquired an exclusive grant of several million acres of land from the Government of Mexico in the state of Tamaulipas, bordered by the state of Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. It comprises rich agricultural, grazing and mineral lands, immense forests and valuable timber, and opportunities for vast public enterprises in the development and settlement of a territory almost as large as the State of Pennsylvania, with a good population, a healthy moderate climate and ample rain fall. The land offered with the stock and for which negotiable certificates will be issued, will prove a choice investment of itself while each share participates in the whole enterprise. Based on the lowest price of Government land in the United States the shares will have a value many times greater than the price at which these forty thousand are offered to carry out the objects of the Company. Subscriptions will be accepted as follows: 25 per cent, cash, balance in equal payment at Thirty, Sixty and Ninety days. Remit by draft, Check, Express or Registered Letter, direct or through any banker or broker. *Prospectus and full infromation on application.*

F. K. MORELAND, Financial Agent,
No. 57 Broadway, New York.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND of New York.
For Vice-President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Governor—Courtland C. Matson
Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Myers
Secretary of State—Robert W. Myers
Auditor of State—Charles A. Munson
Treasurer of State—Thomas B. Byrnes
Reporter Supreme Court—John W. Kern
Attorney-General—John B. Wilson
Superintendent Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith
Judges of Supreme Court—
First District—W. E. Niblack
Second District—G. V. Howk
Fourth District—Allen Zollers

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Thomas R. Cobb and John E Lamb.
First district, Samuel B. Vance; second district Cutler S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Cornet; Fifth district, John R East; sixth district, Thomas J. Study; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, Samuel D Puett; Ninth district, John F McHugh; Tenth district, David D Dykeman; Eleventh district, John N Turner, Twelfth district, John H Bass; Thirteenth district, Marcus A O Packard.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative in Congress Seventh Congressional District—William D. Bynum
For Judge of Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—Thomas L Sullivan
For Prosecuting Attorney Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—James L Mitchell
For Senators—William C Thompson, Henry T Hudson
For Joint Senator, Hancock, Marion, and Shelby Counties—Daniel Foley
For Joint Representative, Marion, Hancock and Shelby—James B Curtis
For Representative—Gabriel Schmuck, William A Hughes, Eli F Heiney, Heyden S Bigham, William Langstaff
For Sheriff—Isaac King
For Treasurer—John Osterman
For Coroner Nelaton C. Rooker
For Surveyor—William C Smith
For County Commissioners—First District, Josheph L Hunter; Third District, Jacob Emrich.

A BURNING MOUNTAIN.

A Fire in Wyoming that has Been Blazing for Untold Ages.

Oil City (Wyo.) Correspondence Globe-Democrat.

Up in Johnson county, this Territory, southwest of the Belle Fourche River, a huge body or column of sandstone rises up out of the plains and rears its lofty head in solitary and deserted grandeur amid a wilderness of desolate "bad lands," like the desecrated tomb of Absalom in the valley of the Jehosaphat. Worn smooth in places and in others cut into jagged points and projections by the ceaseless action of the wind and rain for ages past, it still bares its hoary head to the winter snows and summer suns, and is a landmark and guidepost to the weary and lonely cowboy as he urges his tough little broncho across the country in search of the festive beef steer.

It is known as "Pumpkin Buttes," and is familiar from its close proximity to what is known as the Burning Mountain of Wyoming. It was while sitting around a cheerful log fire in the cabin of the "U. C." ranch, on Horse Creek, where I had been overtaken by the storm one night during the late severe blizzard which passed all through the Northwest, blowing its cold and chilly breath of death on so many unfortunates, that I first heard the history of the burning mountain as it was related by Ed H. Crapon, a middle-aged man of undoubted veracity, who has lived and worked among these mountains for the past ten years, and than whom there is no one better versed in their local history and traditions.

This burning mountain is really a coal bank in which for years and years a fire has been smouldering, giving out, as did the Shechinac to the Israelites of old during their wanderings in the Wilderness in search of the promised land, a "pillar of fire by night and a cloud of smoke by day." As it is far remote from any settlement, and situated in the heart of what is known as the "bad lands," it is but little known to any but the cowboys, whose duty leads them more frequently through the wild paths of the unfrequented country than the more beaten ones of civilization.

To one visiting this burning mountain for the first time the country presents a most dreary aspect. For a mile or more around the several openings the ground is parched and baked and bare. Great beds of coal crop out around this spot, and during the fierce windstorms that frequently rage in this altitude, the fire, when it is near the surface, is fanned into a terrific blaze, which at times leaps high into the air, and the sight at night when viewed from a distance, while weird, is a most fascinating one.

For fully half a mile along the edge of the coal reef the little tongues of fire shoot up from crevices and run along the earth, turning and twisting in all sorts of weird and fantastical shapes, which can only be compared to so many little devils at play, jumping and running and scampering hither and thither, until a stronger gust of wind raises a greater sheet that spreads out its fiery arms like Satan himself, on the approach of which consternation seems to take possession of the smaller imps, and with a scamper they all disappear into space. Grotesque and ghoul-like shadows hover about the outer edges, while the mournful dirge of the wind shrieking around the sides and through the crevices of Pumpkin buttes, the phantom-like outlike outlines of which can be seen at intervals, give to the shadows a sepulchral voice which reminds one of Dante's "Inferno," and the cowboys have appropriately dubbed the place "Hadesitte."

Many explanations are given as to the origin of this fire. Some claim that the place was struck by lightning, while others, among whom is my informant, Mr. Crapon, say that there is a strange story told by some of the old Indians who still hunt through this country, explaining how the fire originated. The Indian lenged is that a countless number of snows back, when Wyoming was only known and marked on the map as part of the "Great American Desert," and all the country west of the Mississippi was still a virgin wilderness, a young brave of a the Crow Indians called "Little-Chief-With-Big-Eagle-Claws," so named from the circumstance that while yet but a boy he killed an enormous eagle, the claws of which he ever afterwards wore, on a buckskin string, around his neck, fell desperately in love with a beautiful young Indian maiden of the Arapahoe tribe, who was known in society as "Flower-That-Blooms-in-a Snowdrift," from the fact that she was born late in the spring by the banks of snow, with flowers blooming around the edge. The lovers met with much opposition from both tribes, which at that time were at war with each other. Yet. even as it so happens in civilized circles, where a son loves the daughter of his father's most bitter enemy, they persevered and finally were married, and the Little-Chief-With-Big-Eagle-Claws brought his bride home to rule over his wigwam.

But her beauty and the attention and devotion shown her by Little Chief—something unusual among the Indians—brought down on her the jealousy and hatred of the other squaws of the Crow tribe, and to use the language of the present day she was "cut" by the bon ton and aristocrats and ostracised from society. So Little Chief put up his tepee some little distance from the others, and they lived alone, happy and contented in each other's love.

Of this union one child was born, a bright eyed, black haired little papoose, that was the "sunlight and starlight" of their wigwam. But when he was yet scarcely one year old the war between the crows and Arapahoes broke out afresh, and Little Chief went forth with the other braves to do battle. They camped in a little valley on the banks of the Belle Fourche, and leaving the old men, squaws and children to take care of the camp, the younger braves went out in search of the foe, whom their scouts reported lurking in the surrounding hills. In the first skirmish Little Chief, who was foremost in the fight, was mortally wounded and carried off the field dead, but the Arapahoes were put to flight.

When the news reached "Flower-That-Blooms-in-a-Snowdrift" in her lonely wigwam that night she was distracted. Heartbroken and alone among a strange people, aud a people, too, against whom her own tribe were waging a bitter war; the husband whom she adored and loved with all the ardor of her savge nature dead; a widow ere yet the honeymoon had scarcely waned, her lot was indeed a hard one. And to add to her wretchedness the other squaws gathered around her, and now that Little Chief was no longer there to protect her, jeered at and mocked her; laughing at her sorrow, taunting her with the cowardice of her brothers, and asked her why she did not go to her own tribe that were now running and fleeing like so many squaws before the superior skill and bravery of the Crows, and they actually drove her from her wigwam.

Closing her little pappoose to her breast, she started out into the darkness and the night alone with her sorrow and began her weary march across the mountains, and, like a wounded deer, hoping only to reach the home of her people and the scenes of her happy youth, where Little Chief wooed and won her, that she might lay down by the grave of her forefathers and die. But coming to this old coal bank, under the point of which the wind had worn a cave, and being weary and footsore, she crawled into it and threw herself on the ground. The cry of her baby, however, roused her, and, resolving for its sake to live, she went out and gathered some sage bush and built a fire in the cave to keep herself and babe warm. And it is supposed worn out after her long and weary journey, she lay down to rest and fell asleep, during which the coal took fire and the gas suffocated both mother and child, as they were never seen or heard tell of afterward. A few days after this some scouts saw the smoke, and thinking it came from the camp fire of their enemy, reconnoitered until they found the true cause, and that fire has been burning ever since.

Such is the story of this wonderful burning mountain, as told by an old Indian to Mr. Crapon, who from long association with them can understand and talk the Arapahoe language fluently and such is the story as he told it to me, detached portions of which I have frequently heard from the cowboys and Indians during the past three or four years; and however much truth there is in the portion relating to the origin of the fire, certain it is that the Indians hold the spot in great fear and avoid and shun it, thinking in their superstitious imagination that the ghost-like shadows which nightly hover and play about the spot are the spirits of the lost "Flower-That-Bloomed-in-a-Snowdrift" and the little pappoose that perished with her.

Keeping Within Bounds.

Life.

Said a distinguished patient to his physician—Doctor, will you hand me my medicine, please?

"Excuse me, sir," responded the man of science, "but I am only connected with the bulletin part of your case. Another doctor will be here directly."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A plant called the "laughing plant," or, in scientific parlance, "Cannabalis Sativa," has been discovered, and it is alleged that when it is eaten in its green state, or taken as a tincture made either from the green or dried leaf, as a powder of the dried leaf or smoked as tobacco, it is potent in producing exaltation, laughter, and cheering ideas.

The process of sheep shearing by machinery is now performed in Australia by an ingenious kind of device, the results, as represented, being very satisfactory. The apparatus in question is a very simple one, being made on the same principle as the cutter of a mower or reaper, and the knives are worked by means of rods within the handles, these in their turn being moved by a core within a long flexible tube, which is kept in a rotary shaft, and wheels driven by a stationary engine. The comb is in the form of a segment of a circle, about three inches in diameter, with eleven conical-shaped teeth. Each machine is worked by a shearer, and, as the comb is forced along the skin of the animal, the fleece is cut. The machine can be run either with a steam or gas engine, or by ordinary horse power, and does not easily get out of order.

The contemplated Channel bridge, as outlined by French and English engineers, is expected to cost some two hundred million dollars, the shortest distance being some twenty-two miles, that is, on the score of shallowness. The depth of the Channel is declared to be much less than is commonly supposed, and there are two shallows—those between Cran-aux-Aufs and Folkstone, where the depth is only twenty feet, and these, it is expected, will insure a material difference in laying the foundations and huge piles which will be required for such a gigantic structure. From the French coast to these shallows the depth is about 160 feet, and from the other shallow to Folkstone about 100 feet. The plan is to have a bridge with two slight bends, the first deviating a little to reach one shallow, and the other falling back to reach Folkstone. The piles required would be blocks of concrete and masonry 160 feet long by 100 broad, these to be placed at intervals of about 550 yards, these measurements to be possibly augmented in order to insure to the bridge a strength capable of bearing 25,000 tons weight. The causeway of the bridge will be about 160 feet above the sea level, or of sufficient height to enable vessels of any class to pass freely beneath it.

Of the delegates to the Blaine demonstration in New York the one who caused the most amusement was a stalwart, big-moustached enthusiast from California. He had evidently been strongly impressed with the necessity for watchfulness while participating in any public ceremonies where the light-fingered gentry might get a chance at his valuables. On the night of the big parade he appeared on the reviewing stand with a leather strap buckled tightly over his trousers pockets. He sat between two distinguished ex-Generals, but during the entire parade he eyed them suspiciously, and frequently, after an extra burst of enthusiasm, he looked down to see that the belt was still in place.

John McCune, who develops more oil wells than any other man in the trade, left Ireland with hardly a dollar. He got a job at oil-drilling at Bradford, Pa., and afterward invested in some oil lands which made him worth $2,000,000 in a short time. Since then his wealth has gone up to $10,000,000.

SAFE AND EFFECTIVE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the safest and most effective remedy for Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Malaria, or any disease arising from an impure state of the blood. They have been in use in this country for over fifty years, and the thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and their constantly increasing sale, is incontrovertible evidence that they perform all that is claimed for them.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

Leatherine is announced as the latest English export. They call it beafsteak in most American boarding-houses.

Moxie has crerted the greatest excitement as a beverage, in two years, ever witnessed, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted; overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days; cures the appetite for liquors and tobacco at once, and has recovered a large number of cases of old, helyless paralysis as a food only.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Pigeons lose their mind more than any other birds. They are so flighty.

What it Means.

To the man or woman who has never been ill, the word "health" is meaningless. But to the one who has suffered and despaired, health appears as a priceless boon. To the thousands of unfortunate women who are suffering from some of the many forms of weaknesses or irregularities peculiar to their sex, Dr Pierce's Favorite Presciption holds forth the promise of a speedy restoration of this "priceless boon."

A house filled with guests is eaten up and ill spoken of.

"I WISH I could find something that would cure galls and prevent the hair coming in white," is an expression frequently heard. Veterinary Carbolisalve will always do it. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents and $1.00.

Unworthy of His Reputation.

Wife—John, didn't you tell me that our landlord was a writer of no mean note?

Husband—Yes; he has that reputation.

Wife—Well, a note came from him today in which he says that if the back rent is not paid this week our goods and chattels will go on the street.

The Biting Tongue.

Slander attacks us from behind. The bite is rarely fett unless it is malignant and persistent. Disease, too, often steals upon us through a vital channel. The air we breathe affects the lungs—if it be malarious it enters the blood, if it change too quickly in the temperature it produces disease of the throat, &c. Whether Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken to prevent or to remedy the various forms of disease produced by miasma, such as intermittent fever, dumb ague, ague cake or bilious remittent, it is and ever has proved to be an effective and thorough remedy—one which does not only ameliorate the symptoms of the maladies of this type, but eradicates their cause. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, bladder and kidney troubles are among the humanity-afflicting troubles which it promptly relieves and ultimately removes.

A Fall in His Fortune.

Milledgeville Recorder.

A few days ago, while coming down Broad Street, in Augusta, I saw a very familiar face in (to him) a very strange garb. As I approached I recognized a friend of the long ago. He was once a man of wealth and culture. Thousands of acres and hundreds of slaves were his, and his family lived in ease and luxury. The fleecy staple was to him like a mint coining its gold and its silver by the thousands. His house was a palace and his grounds appeared like enchanted lands. His home was a perfect Eden. To-day he walks the streets of Augusta in the uniform of a policeman, and supports his family on $50 per month. And yet he does not murmur, but is thankful to his God that his lot is no worse than it is. And all this led me to think of the wonderful changes wrought by the hand of time.

The famous cattle trail between Texas and the north will soon be wiped out. It was 600 miles long and one mile wide, and when the original survey of Colorado was made this strip was left for the use of the cattle men. The railroads have now rendered it useless.

THE PEOPLES CHOICE TIPPECANOE

Log Cabins are neither fashionable nor in demand, but they were more comfortable and more healthy than are many modern dwellings. Warner's Log Cabin Hops & Buchu is a reproduction of one of the best of the simple remedies with which Log Cabin dwellers of old days kept themselves well. Did you ever try "Tippecanoe"?

They say that hops are no longer fashionable at summer resorts, not even in the beer.

A Prominent Merchant in Trouble.

Old moneybags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear;
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way,
Lest the merchant should grumble and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff,
Or a kick if she ventures too near;
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.

What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
Aud be ave so confoundedly mean?
There's certainly something the matter with him—
Is it his stomach, or liver, or spleen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
His blood is disordered and foul.
It's enough to make one hopelessly mad,
And greet his best friend with a growl.

The world-wide remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will correct a disordered liver and purify the blood, tone up your system and build up your flesh and strength.

The deadhead at the theatre is like a successful prediction—he has come to pass.

The spooks and goblins that delight
To fill with terror all the night;
That stalk abroad in hideous dreams
With which dyspepsia's fancy teems,
Will never trouble with their ills
The man who trusts in Pierce's Pills.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets:—vegetable, harmless, painless, sure!

"Feathers marked down," advertises a dealer. That is dishonest.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than other medicine. The proprietors has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottle, 50 cents and $1.

It is to be presumed that a page in the National House of Representatives sometimes gets a leaf of absence.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. Fifty Cents. The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

We have it from a reliable source that it has been called the "pail moon" ever since the cow kicked over it.

TOURISTS

Seeking rest and recreation during the hot summer months can obtain valuable information from the Illustrated Guide Books entitled "A Summer Jaunt" and "Summer of 1888," issued by the Wisconsin Central Line. These books are descriptive of the Summer Resorts in Wisconsin and Minnesota, reached by the Wisconsin Central Line, and will be sent FREE to any address upon application to JAMES BAKER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Fortunes in Frogs.

Boston Journal.

Any man who has a pond on his farm can try the experiment of raising his own frogs. First, let him buy six pairs of fine New Jersey breeders and dump them into the water. With these for a starter, you may select a quantity of domestic batrachia, and then you will have the mucleus of a fortune. Don't interfere with your water investment for a year, any more than to keep your growing stock well supplied with food. They require an abundance, but as they are not very dainty in their taste, the expense account will be light. For a young farm two barrels a day of hotel table scraps will keep the frogs in splendid shape, so that at the end of twelve months you can begin marketing all that you can fish out at the same price as spring chickens. Give me the time and facilities and I will wager that at the end of two years I will be living on an income of $5,000, and my frogs will pay all my expenses.

The Liver

And kidneys are organs which it is important should be kept in good condition, and yet they are overworked and abused by nearly everybody until they become worn-out, clugged up, or diseased. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all difficulties with these organs, rouses them to healthy action, and tones the whole digestive organism.

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion and liver trouble. It has greatly benefitted me, and I think it is fully as good a medicine as claimed." E. S. CHESEBRO, chief engineer fire dept., Stonington, Ct.

N. B. If you deside to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH COLD IN HEAD ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Cold in Head

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

(Established 1850.) INDIANAPOLIS (Reorganized 1885.)

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

North Pennsylvania St., Opp. Postoffice.

REDMAN, HEEB & OSBORN, Principals and Proprietors.

Best facilities for Business, Short-hand, Penmanship, English and Actual Business Training. Individual instruction. Educate for profit—least expensive in time and money. Attractive City. Graduates hold lucrative positions. A strictly business school. Open all year. Enter now. Write to us.

ELEGANT CATALOGUE, FREE.

St. John's Academy,

W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Boarding and Day School conducted by Sisters of Providence. Full particulars given in catalogue, for which address

SISTER SUPERIOR.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

SOLDIERS all get Pensions, if ¼ disabled; Officers' travel pay, bounty collected; Deserters relieved; success or no fee. Laws sent free. A. W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D. C. & Cincinnati, O.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE CHAMPION

Blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla leads all others in age, merit, and popularity. It tones up the system, improves the appetite, strengthens the nerves, and vitalizes the Blood. Just what you need. Try it.

"I am selling your goods freely, and more of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than of all other blood medicines put together."—R. A. McWilliams, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

DON'T RUN THE RISK

of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.

The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER

This article is a carefully prepared Physician's prescription, and has been in constant use nearly a century. CAUTION.—The only genuine Thompson's Eye Water has upon the white wrapper of each bottle an engraved portrait of the inventor, DR. ISAAC THOMPSON, with a *fac-simile* of his signature; also a note of hand signed John L. Thompson. Avoid all others. The genuine Eye Water can be obtained from all Druggists.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., TROY, N.Y.

"OSGOOD" U. S. Standard Scales. Sent on trial. Freight paid. Fully Warranted. 3 TON [illegible] Other sizes [illegible]ately low. Agents well paid. Illustrated Catalogue free. Mention this Paper.

OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.

WE SELL ALL AMERICAN BICYCLES. And guarantee LOWEST PRICES. A. W. GUMP & CO., Dayton, O. Largest retail stock in America.
52 in OTTO, factory price $60.00, our price $40.00
50 in. " " 55.00, " " 35.00
48 in. " " 50.00, " " 33.00
46 in. " " 45.00, " " 30.00
44 in. " " 40.00, " " 27.00
Order quick. Also 250 second-hand Wheels. Repairing & Nickeling. Bicycles & Guns taken in trade.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup FOR CHILDREN

Regulates the bowels, assists dentition, cures diarrhoea and dysentery in the worst forms, cures canker sore mouth, is a certain preventive of diphtheria, quiets and soothes all pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects all acidity, and gives energy and tone to the entire system. Sold by all druggists at 25 cts per bottle. EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., Chicago, Ill.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader $6.75. RIFLES $2.25 PISTOLS 75c GUNS All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy send stamp for Catalogue. Address POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.—Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal. *Successfully used monthly.* Safe, Effectual, Pleasant. $1 by mail, or druggists. Sealed particulars 2 stamps. Ladies address POND LILY COMPANY, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. Pond M.D. Aurora, Kane Co. Ill.

GUNS, Revolvers, etc. Send stamp for price-list to J. H. JOHNSTON GUN CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—$3 50 a day and found. Swedish Novelty Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

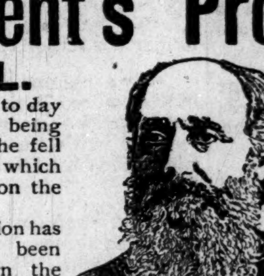
I N U 36-38 INDPLS

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

President's Proclamation.

SPECIAL.



Whereas, From day to day vast numbers are being stricken down with the fell disease Rheumatism, which seems to be greatly on the increase.

And whereas, The nation has within a short time been called upon to mourn the sudden loss of many of our public men, such as Vice-President Hendricks, Gen. John A. Logan, Sec'y Daniel P. Manning, Gen. McClellan, and many others.

Now therefore, I do by virtue of the knowledge possessed by me, proclaim and recommend Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup to be a remedy of great merit, both for Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases,

And further, That this medicine be adopted as a national remedy by all.

Signed by the President.

RHEUMATISM.

I was cut in the wrist by a broken bottle, from which I suffered extreme pain. I called a doctor, who pronounced it sciatic rheumatism. My right side became paralyzed, leg and arm badly withered, and my joints were so stiff that there was but little action in them. About six weeks ago I began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup with marvelous results. Since then I have left off the use of crutches entirely, and only use a cane, and for the past few days I often forget it and walk without any aid. To say that it has greatly benefited me but poorly expresses my idea of your Rheumatic Syrup.
C. D. DENIO,
Dealer in General Groceries,
Jackson, Mich.

C. D. DENIO is a man well known in this community, and was probably the worst wreck physically of any man this country ever saw. He was paralyzed from rheumatic poison, and no one ever expected he would recover. He is well, and it is simply marvelous.
FRANK L. SMITH,
Ex-Member State Legislature, Jackson, Mich.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

My daughter Maud had inflammatory rheumatism. Her limbs were badly swollen. She was in terrible agony. She has been taking Rheumatic Syrup and using your Plasters, which has broken it up. The Syrup corrected her indigestion, cleansed the rheumatic poison from her blood, and she is now able to be around the house. We consider Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters remedies of great merit.
REV. J. ROBERTS,
Pastor First M. E. Church, Fremont, Mich.

Last winter and spring I was a terrible sufferer from rheumatism in my left shoulder and arm, suffering the most excruciating pain. Two bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup cured me. I can with confidence recommend it to all who are suffering with rheumatic difficulty.
REV. JAMES BERRY,
Morley, Mich.

No remedies known so highly endorsed by its home people, in the treatment of Rheumatism and all Blood diseases. Our Medical Pamphlet, treating on Rheumatism and all Blood and Female Diseases, sent free on application.

Rheumatic Syrup Company, Jackson, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNRIVALED in merit. It is a Safe Family Medicine, because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.* If you cannot procure it of your druggist, send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00. Plasters 25c.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

OHIO NORMAL UNIVERSITY

Unrivaled in Excellence and Prosperity. Superior advantages offered those preparing for life. Fourteen different departments, 30 excellent Teachers. Last annual enrollment **2410**. Students can enter any time and find classes suited to their state of advancement. Teachers and Business Departments unexcelled. *Expenses Low. Accommodations Good.* Board in private families, $1.50 to $2.00 per week; furnished rooms from 37 cents to 75 cents per week. Tuition $8 per term of 10 weeks; when paid in advance by the year, 15 per cent. is deducted. $100 in advance pays tuition, board and lodging, 40 weeks; $118 pays the same 49 weeks. No vacation except holiday week. Large and good library. First fall term begins Aug. 14; 2nd fall term, Oct. 16; Winter term Jan. 1, 1889. Send for circulars to H. S. LEHR, A.M., President.

—WE GUARANTEE WHAT WE ADVERTISE.—

ADA, OHIO.

TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND

SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.